



2019 Asia Pacific indirect tax guide

Summary table

October 2019

KPMG International

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	Type of indirect tax	Standard rate	Reduced rates, zero rates or exemptions	Is voluntary registration possible for an overseas company?
Australia	GST	10%	Zero-rated supplies; exempt supplies; concessions available for long-term accommodation in commercial residential premises	Yes
Cambodia	VAT	10%	Zero-rated supplies; exempt supplies	No
China	VAT	13%	Reduced rates; zero-rated supplies; exempt supplies	No
Fiji Islands	VAT	9%	Zero-rated supplies; exempt supplies	No
India	GST	5%–28%	Zero-rated supplies; exempt supplies	Yes
Indonesia	VAT	10%	Zero-rated supplies; exempt supplies	No
Japan	Consumption tax	10% from 1 October 2019	Reduced rate (1 October 2019 onwards); zero-rated supplies; exempt supplies	Yes
Korea (Republic of)	VAT	10%	Zero-rated supplies; exempt supplies	Yes, in limited circumstances
Laos	VAT	10%	Zero-rated supplies; exempt supplies	No
Malaysia	Sales tax and service tax	Sales tax — 10% Service tax — 6%	Sales tax — reduced rate (5%); exempt; a specific rate for petroleum products. Service tax — a specific rate for credit card/charge card	Not applicable
Mongolia	VAT	10%	Zero-rated supplies; exempt supplies	No
Myanmar	Commercial tax	5%	Zero-rated supplies; exempt supplies; increased rates; reduced rates	No
New Zealand	GST	15%	Zero-rated supplies; exempt supplies	Yes
Papua New Guinea	GST	10%	Zero-rated supplies; exempt supplies	Yes
Philippines	VAT	12%	Zero-rated supplies; exempt supplies	No
Singapore	GST	7% (expected to increase to 9% sometime in the period from 2021 to 2025)	Zero-rated supplies; exempt supplies	Yes
Sri Lanka	VAT	15%	Reduced rates; zero-rated supplies; exempt supplies	No
Taiwan	VAT	5%	Zero-rated supplies; exempt supplies	Yes
	Gross business receipts tax (GBRT)	0.1%–25%	None	Yes
Thailand	VAT	7% **	Zero-rated supplies; exempt supplies	Yes
Vietnam	VAT	10%	Zero-rated supplies; exempt supplies; reduced rates	Yes

*Return frequency can differ electively or mandatorily, depending on the circumstances.

**Temporary rate valid until 30 September 2019.

Source: KPMG International 2019

	Typical frequency of returns	Typical time taken to obtain a refund	Does a reverse charge or indirect tax withholding mechanism apply?	Is it possible to apply for formal or informal advance rulings from the tax authority?	Is e-invoicing allowed?
Australia	Quarterly or monthly*	1 month	Yes, reverse charge	Yes	Yes
Cambodia	Monthly	Differs	No	No, in practice	No
China	Monthly*	Differs	Yes, VAT withholding	No	No, not generally for B2B transactions eligible for credit
Fiji Islands	Monthly*	3–6 months	Yes, reverse charge	No, in practice	Yes
India	Monthly*	60 days	Yes, reverse charge	Yes	Yes
Indonesia	Monthly	Many months up to 1 year	Yes, reverse charge	Yes	Yes
Japan	Annually*	1–2 months	No, except in limited circumstances a reverse charge may apply	No, in practice	Yes
Korea (Republic of)	Quarterly	1 month	Yes, reverse charge	Yes	Yes
Laos	Monthly	3 months	No	No	No
Malaysia	Two monthly	Not applicable	Yes, similar to reverse charge	Yes	Yes
Mongolia	Monthly	Officially 69 working days, often difficult in practice	Yes, VAT withholding	Yes	Yes
Myanmar	Quarterly	Not applicable	No	Yes, in practice	Yes, however not common in practice
New Zealand	Two monthly*	2–3 weeks	Yes, reverse charge	Yes	Yes
Papua New Guinea	Monthly	1–6 months or longer	Yes, reverse charge	Yes, in practice	Yes
Philippines	Monthly and quarterly	Normally 90 days	Yes, VAT withholding	Yes	Yes
Singapore	Quarterly*	Aligned with the frequency of returns	No; reverse charge implemented from 1 January 2020	Yes	Yes
Sri Lanka	Quarterly*	Within 3 years	No	Yes, however not for VAT in practice	No
Taiwan	Two monthly*	2 months	Yes, reverse charge	Yes	Yes
	Two monthly	Not applicable	Yes, reverse charge	Yes	Yes
Thailand	Monthly	3–6 months	Yes, reverse charge	Yes	Yes
Vietnam	Monthly or quarterly	Officially 6–40 days, often longer in practice	Yes, VAT withholding	Yes	Yes

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